

dent which came in sight or hearing. If, for instance, he saw any person approaching the house down the avenue, he forthwith announced the circumstances in a clear, sonorous voice, in musical recitative, stating the number of visitors, describing their appearance, the horses, equipage, dress, &c. It was an ingenious device of the little slave to make himself happy.

After the shells or berries are sufficiently crushed in this mill, the coffee passes through a fanning-mill; which, if we recollect rightly, is precisely one of our winnowing-mills, such as are used for wheat; and those used in Cuba are, we believe, mostly supplied from the United States. Dr. Abbott mentioned two specimens of mills for fanning, or separating the grains of coffee from the husks, or shells. The coffee grains come from the fanning-mill mixed with more or less dirt, from which it is to be separated, and the coffee divided into two or three different sorts. For this purpose it is put upon a large table of some twenty or thirty feet in length, and of the breadth of an ordinary dining-table, on each side of which the female slaves are arranged, who handle each grain of coffee separately.

THE POLYNESIAN.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, MAY 18TH, 1844.

In again appearing before the Hawaiian public, we do not come as a stranger. Years of previous intercourse and agreeable experience in the editorial ranks impel us to greet you as old friends. In consequence there is less to be said or premised, than if the ground was new. The designs and principles of this paper cannot be better given than by an extract from our salutatory when we first made our bow to you in June, 1840.

"Situated as we are in the North Pacific, on a beautiful Archipelago, fast developing its great natural resources, and becoming a focus of civilization, and surrounded by islands and countries springing, almost Minerva like, into the rank of civilized nations, or on the borders of those empires, whose exclusive policy is rapidly wearing away before the more powerful friction of greater civilization, these islands hold an interesting point; one which may be made conducive to great and important results—results which hereafter will be acknowledged with pride and pleasure.

This part of the globe, and these islands particularly, have attracted the attention of the older countries, and all that tends to develop their greatness, or throw light upon their condition and history is of general interest. With the publications with which of late the literary world has teemed upon these subjects, much ignorance and misunderstanding has also spread. In no way can knowledge be so accurately given, as when published upon its own ground, and from the pens of those whose circumstances render them careful and critical observers.

This paper is the organ of no sect or party; strictly confining its objects to its legitimate purposes—it will not flinch from or fail to act upon the principles upon which it is established. The welfare of the kingdom is its aim; its objects, the dissemination of knowledge, advancement of education and civilization, promotion of good morals, and the commercial and agricultural interests of the Sandwich Island community. Those immutable principles of justice and religion, which are or should be firmly planted in every man's understanding, will be its guide; and though it adopts the tenets of no peculiar sect, it will defend the sacred rights of all—freedom of the press and conscience. Though deprecating useless controversy, its columns will be open to subjects of moment, on which various opinions may arise, and the discussion of which would elicit arguments of merit and usefulness. But they must be of an elevated character, avoiding scurrility, personalities or any thing tending to excite without improving the community. Principles not men, must be borne in view—also that the object of this paper is to elevate the taste, and promote a unity of feeling and interests among its patrons.

The classes and avocations of the Sandwich Island community being almost as various as its members, the paper to meet the wants and tastes of all, must embrace a wide

range of topics. Also the desires of foreign countries to obtain local, and historical, and statistical information of the country we inhabit, its peculiar habits or customs, productions or improvements must be constantly borne in mind. A design so extended must at times cause it to be superficial on subjects which can only be properly treated by having some one whose abilities are sorely directed to those specific subjects. Still we hope to make the paper useful, and that all will find in its pages some thing to please or instruct. We shall endeavor to combine the utility of a commercial and political paper, with the solid matter of the periodical, enlivened by the lighter and more amusing topics of a purely literary gazette.

If the public yields us a generous support, we promise them a paper which in typographical appearance and general utility and value shall be creditable to the place. By this remark we do not intend to refer in any way to our own exertions, but to the engagements we have conditionally formed with correspondents in Europe, the United States and other parts of the world, to obtain literary, scientific and commercial intelligence of interest to this community. As we are paid so shall we be able to pay others, and now-a-days the merit of articles must chiefly depend on the sum paid for them. We wish to be liberal with our friends and have them liberal to us. We would have this paper as a means of encouraging and developing the talents which lie hid among us, and we leave it with you, whether you will second this undertaking. Our type, press and materials are all new, and of the best description. The paper contains much more than the old Polynesian, though given at a much reduced price. It was thought most advantageous to issue it in its present form with four pages. If successful, it is designed to give it more of the permanent character of the magazine, than the ephemeral character of the mere newspaper; and in this shape it can be more readily preserved. Once more, friends, we ask your aid in establishing a periodical which shall, under your favor, flourish to a green old age—au revoir.

The community will perhaps expect us to devote some portion of our columns to the narration of facts of a governmental nature, as they weekly arise in the Sandwich Islands. And although we do not promise to discuss political topics in general, yet we shall make it a point to give our readers a summary of such topics, of public interest, as may from time to time occur.

The case of Francis J. Greenway, charged with insanity, was inquired into by a jury on the 9th instant, before His Excellency the Governor. The Attorney General, Mr. Ricord, without being interested for the accuser or accused, conducted the proceeding, by eliciting the testimony and reading it to the jury. The proceedings were something protracted and tedious, owing to the circumstantial nature of the proof. The accusation in writing, the opinion on the jurisdiction and powers of the court, calling and interrogation of the witnesses, and withal the good order and quiet that pervaded the courtroom, were all calculated to encourage the friends of Mr. Greenway with the hope that, whatever determination the jury might arrive at, would be for his decided and impartial benefit.

The jurors were, Charles Brewer foreman, Eliab Grimes, Geo. Pelly, Dr. R. W. Wood, Geo. T. Allan, Robert Lawrence, James Robinson, Dr. T. C. B. Rooke, James F. B. Marshall, James J. Jarves, and E. A. Suwerkroop, of whom five were American residents and six English.

Nine witnesses were examined at considerable length, viz: Joseph Boothe, Dr. R. C. Wyllie, Wm. French, Jules Dudoit, Stephen Reynolds, James Austin, Wm. Paty, J. R. von Pfister, and Dr. G. P. Judd; who all concurred in the main point of enquiry,—that Mr. Greenway was flighty and disordered in his mind at times, and that when so disordered he would be likely to act in such a manner as might prove detrimental to the

community, himself and his creditors. Those irregularities were stated to be often the result of inebriety. His vehement language and erratic gesticulation; inapposite quotations from Shakspeare in his letters and in his discourse; strange and supernatural appearances only seen by himself; throwing himself into the sea on a voyage to the island of Maui, and asserting afterwards that he had been rescued by supernatural means; threats to conflagrate the town of Honolulu, and to destroy the documents and vouchers relating to his estate; all tended to the unanimous opinion given by the jury. But in addition to all this, the jury had the confirmation of their own senses, when the accused was addressed by Gen. Miller and Dr. G. P. Judd; for, he then gave such wild and animated replies, to the questions of those gentlemen, and reiterated with so much warmth his belief in the supernatural sights he had seen, on the voyage to Maui, that no one who heard him could have been otherwise than convinced of his insanity. The jury, after retiring half an hour for deliberation, returned into court with the following verdict:

"The undersigned, forming a jury to enquire into the sanity of mind of Francis J. Greenway, unanimously find,—

"1st. That the said F. J. Greenway, is of unsound mind, and has been so from May, 1842, with lucid intervals.

"2d. That he is incapable of managing his own affairs, and for the safety of the community and his own person, the jury recommend that he be placed under some mild restraint or guardianship."

FROM OUR AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT.

NUMBER I.

Washington, D. C., 1843.

MY DEAR EDITOR,—Your readers will, I think, be interested in some of the details which have come to my knowledge since my arrival here; the more, perhaps, as my intercourse has chiefly been with those who have either been at the Sandwich Islands, or feel much interest in their affairs. Quite a number of the officers of the Exploring Expedition are here on duty. To meet them once more seemed like taking by the hand fellow-residents again. A noble set of fellows are they; would for your sakes that their like might annually be wafted to your shores. But of those that are here.—Captain Wilkes or more properly Commander Wilkes, his present rank, resides on Capitol Hill, a short distance from the Capitol. He occupies two brick houses, now thrown into one, which were built by Gen. Washington; a fact, sufficient in itself, to give an interest to them. The view from them, extending over the whole city, and far into the States of Virginia and Maryland, is delightful. The wealth of the commander enables him to entertain strangers at home, with the generous hospitality which characterized him while in command of the squadron, and also to gratify his scientific senses. His health appears much improved; in fact, he has grown fat but has lost none of his activity. Captain Aulick has the navy-yard, and a delightful place it is. At this season, the trees and flowers are in their richest array. Walks, buildings and stores could not be neater kept. Our much esteemed friend, Dr. P., with his family, are here. The Dr. talks much of the islands, and even fancies them sufficiently to reside there, were it practicable. I find the disposition general, not only among officers of the navy, but civilians who have resided any time there, to return. The climate, easy hospitality of the residents, and rapid improvement of the natives and country, are strong inducements. The manners and etiquette of our best circles here, more particularly among the northerners, appear cold and formal, after experiencing the freedom of Honolulu. This distinction must exist between old and young societies; although the social advantages may be greater in the former, the charm is with the latter, which cannot be rivaled. Have you seen Dr. P.'s poem, published last fall, called Thulia, and founded upon the cruise of the

Flying Fish? It is a sweet thing, with much beauty of sentiment and diction. It is also highly illustrated by our best artist in wood, Adams. I wish the Dr. would lend himself more to literature. I don't know of a better thing of its kind than the "Supper at Emmaus" of his, published in the Polynesian of your place.

Commander Forrest is also a Washingtonian. His residence is beyond the President's house, towards Georgetown. The collections of the Exploring Expedition are deposited in the magnificent structure erected for the Patent Office. The hall which with other collections under the charge of the National Institute, they occupy, is, I think, the largest in the country. These collections form a splendid nucleus for a National Museum. Several scientific gentlemen are engaged in arranging the specimens of natural history; a labor of long time. The curiosities belonging to the Polynesian tribes, have already been arranged and labelled with much taste by Horatio Hale, Esq. They give a very good insight into the domestic life and attainments of the people who manufactured them. To us old residents, they appear like household things. Our friend Dr. Judd's name is conspicuous on many articles of Hawaiian and Japanese manufacture, as the donor. The latter are among the most interesting in the collection. All are placed in large glass cases, which form alcoves, the light striking full and free upon them. A most unfortunate fatality has attended a portion of the natural history specimens of the expedition. The first lots sent home, instead of being left as was directed, to be opened by their collectors, who alone, knowing their localities, and the circumstances under which they were obtained, could make them really valuable to science, were placed immediately into the hands of others; a proceeding as ungenerous as unjust, and which has resulted as might be expected. Professor Nuttall, a perfect Goth in natural history, was the principal personage employed. In his eagerness to get at their contents, covers and labels were rudely torn away, and shells, minerals, plants, &c., whether delicate or not, poured upon the floor. After they were sufficiently picked over, they were put back into boxes, and covers nailed on, without reference to their original contents. The loss by this proceeding was great, and to the collectors mortifying in the extreme. The quantity abstracted also, was very considerable. Of the fine *Cypræa Aurantia*, of which there were thirty to forty, not one is now to be seen. No small gain to somebody, where the market value of these shells are considerable; they are worth at least \$10 apiece. Other specimens shared their fate. The worst of this is to come. A snarl of no common intricacy has attended the movements of the Expedition from the first. But it is really unfortunate, that after so much expense and labor incurred, the country should not derive its full measure of knowledge, and the scientific corps of reputation, from their collections. However much that is really valuable has already been preserved.

The collection of Indian curiosities and portraits here preserved is extensive. Presents to the President, Ministers abroad and other officials, are here deposited; some of them, particularly the Cashmere shawls from Muscat, are well calculated to excite the desires of visitors. The original Declaration of Independence is here; also the treaties with the great powers of Europe, with the seals and signatures of the Emperors, Kings, etc. Napoleon's is very conspicuous and very unreadable, though one can guess it from having seen facsimiles of his handwriting elsewhere.

One department is appropriated to the exhibition of articles of American manufacture. This, as you may judge, is one that rapidly fills up. But by far the most interesting portion of the collections to me, is the green house in the rear of the main buildings. It is under the charge of Mr. Breckenbridge. In it are the rarest plants from all quarters of the globe; mostly tropical, and all in the finest